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# The German Tribune

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## National interests still override pan-European aims

There is general lamentation in Europe about the latest failure to agree on a common European policy. Opinions differ as to who is to blame. It is only human for each country to lay the blame at the other's door and either arrogantly or with a note of bitterness to consider its own approach to be the only valid one.

There can be no denying that an opportunity for Europe was missed or frittered away at the recent all-night session of the Common Market Council of Ministers in Brussels. It was not the first missed opportunity and will not have been the last.

What makes the general disappointment so bitter is the indefinite but unmistakable feeling that time is running short for Western European integration and the future prospects of Western Europe as a whole in the last quarter of the present century.

The realisation that a great deal of costly time has been lost since the establishment of the European Communities gives rise to a feeling of impatience and impatience. In respect of the economic and political interests of member-countries as nation-states.

The separatist tendencies of individual Common Market countries obstinately resist all progress towards federative unity and joint rights and duties.

This handicap can hardly be expected to improve with the admission of four more nation-states to the EEC, at least three of which have developed historic and similar individuality in both thought

and government policies must be aimed at gradually coming to terms with the others while at the same time keeping an eye on, indeed furthering national interests.

Differences can, however, arise between these two unquestionable obligations, as is currently the case in monetary and trade policies.

The American challenge to Europe in the form of an international monetary crisis that could well develop into a crisis of free trade and jeopardise solidarity between members of the Atlantic alliance as a result of the differences between interlinked and interdependent economies must be tackled.

The six, seven or ten members of the Western European community will either have to arrive at a joint response to the problems involved or suffer serious consequences as a result. Lamentation about the failure to agree on a common course of action has diverted attention from the nature of the compromises reached – and stopgap measures of this kind are seldom much good and still less so for long.

In view of conflicting interests in relation to trade with the United States and the role of the dollar Franco-Federal Republic confrontation is a necessary and inevitable stage in the process of finding a common denominator.

The two countries ought seriously to try and come to terms, and this country must realise that the French are afraid of German economic potential in Europe and the world as a whole, afraid of the direct dependence of the Federal Republic on the United States as a world power and little interested in the idea of the

Mark as a reserve currency in a European monetary and economic union.

French resistance is a nuisance but this country's decision to go it alone in Brussels last spring was just as much of a nuisance for the French and others.

US economic policy has temporarily called into question the practical solidarity between Atlantic allies. North America and Western Europe remain two pillars of the same edifice but the roof sheltering the two has yet to be completed.

They are far removed from the idea of an Atlantic community, and unless the alliance and free trade are to be cast to the winds both the material and the strategic bases of the Atlantic alliance must be safeguarded.

The Western world is based on partnership between countries that are all traders in a worldwide market. *Lothar Riehl* (Die Welt, 21 August 1971)



## Berlin talks

American ambassador Kenneth Rush (extreme left), Piotr Abresimov for the Soviet Union, Sir Roger Jackling for Great Britain and Jean Sauvagnargues for France concluded the draft agreement for Berlin after 17 months of negotiations on 23 August. The agreement has to be presented to the respective governments for approval. (Photo: dpa)

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Benelux have come round to agreeing with the approach adopted by Bonn and Italy, too, has followed suit in Brussels. France, grimly defending state planning against free trade, is now out on a limb.

This can hardly be considered cause for satisfaction. The courting of France, which has formed the nucleus of this country's post-war foreign policies, will need to be further intensified.

The economic facts so patently bear out the success of the German free trade policy that the Bonn Federal government cannot do other than reject all suggestions that might amount to a compromise with the system of state intervention and direction.

At the same time it is all the more important to avoid the slightest suggestion of self-satisfaction and to make every effort to counteract France's economic and national fears. Experience has shown that Western Europe can only prosper when the two countries make common cause.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung)

Die Welt, 21 August 1971)

Die Welt

## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## China's dabbling in the Balkans worries the Kremlin

A handful of Chinese visitors to Bucharest and Tirana do not amount to a bid for the Balkans by Mao Tse-tung. No more does Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's likely visit to Albania, Yugoslavia, and Rumania constitute a Peking-Tirana-Belgrade-Bucharest axis.

Yet fears and warnings to this effect were recently voiced in *Magyar Hírlap*, the Hungarian government newspaper. Budapest was merely saying in public what Moscow thinks in private, that the supposed axis is spearheaded against the Soviet Union.

Scant substance there may be to these accusations but since they echo Soviet fears about developments in the Balkans they have to be taken seriously.

Rumania and Yugoslavia pursue independent rather than anti-Soviet foreign policies. Janos Kadar of Hungary once put his party's relationship to the general public as one of being "Those who are not against us are for us." The Soviet Union appears to assess its relations with other communist countries according to the counter-proposition that "Those who are not for us are against us."

There is nothing new about Yugoslavia, Albania and Rumania going their own way and Moscow has been worried for some time. For some time too Rumania has been excluded from participating in all major decisions by the Warsaw Pact.

But now that the People's Republic of China is successfully acting on the international stage and encouraging all tendencies in communist countries to break free of Moscow the Kremlin has been at action stations. The Russians see the Warsaw Pact, which they consider to be their personal preserve, to be in jeopardy at its soft spot, the South-Eastern flank.

This danger too is nothing new. As long ago as January 1948 Stalin warned Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian leader, not to dabble in Balkan integration.

He talked in terms of attempts by alleged imperialist circles to resurrect the

## Europe's Med policy should be clarified

of having been arrested some years ago in France in connection with the mysterious disappearance of Moroccan Opposition politician Mehdi Ben Barka he must not doubt be rated a pan-Arab.

All in all the tendency is towards a decline in Communist influence in Morocco and an increase in xenophobic Arab nationalism the most striking exponent of which is Libya.

European interests are directly involved in Libya, which is pretty well in the middle of the Mediterranean. Dom Mintoff, the new Premier, is demanding more money from Nato in return for the use of naval and military facilities on the island.

To judge by the tenor of his speeches in recent years it can but be assumed that the cash demands of Libya's Labour Premier are mere pretexts for a plausibly motivated policy of neutrality.

Mr Mintoff is in a position to raise the ante because the Libyan government has already hinted that it is prepared to invest part of its oil revenue from Western Europe in Libya. Moscow too has shown interest in using Maltese dockyards.

It must be brought home to the Maltese people that Nato is determined and strong enough to challenge Soviet pressure on the Mediterranean. The Maltese

Little Entente between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania, which was established in 1921/22 and disintegrated in 1938/39.

Warnings of this kind were not long in appearing in the Hungarian press. The present Hungarian press comments sound a similar note.

There can be few Communist leaders who are so well-informed about the fears and intentions of the Soviet leadership as Mr Kadar, who is of the opinion that reform of the existing system of government in a socialist country, no matter how cautious it may be, is only possible providing that the country stays strictly in step with the Soviet foreign policy line.

Domestic independence is more important than foreign policy sovereignty as far as the Hungarian leader is concerned. He learnt his lesson in 1956.

Yet Nicolae Ceausescu of Rumania warns against forces in the socialist camp that want to drive a wedge between the Balkan peoples. There is increasing talk in Yugoslavia of standing for neither threats in the form of, say, manoeuvres and speeches nor direct or indirect intervention.

There is even talk of solidarity of Balkan nations. This has only been practicable in the past when all of them have been threatened. The only Balkan pact that was ever a going concern was the old alliance against the Turks to liberate the peninsula.

For the Balkan countries China's negligible presence is a long way from being a guarantee of non-intervention in their foreign and home affairs.

As things stand China's offer of military aid to Bucharest in the event of an attack on Rumania is more a verbal commitment than a specific and effective undertaking.

But the Soviet leaders think well ahead. They are bound to want to cement the cracks on the South-Eastern flank while the going is good.

Nicolae Ceausescu's political high-wire act is growing steadily more dangerous. The unstable domestic situation in Yugoslavia, which cannot but worsen after President Tito's retirement, complicated matters for both countries. Another international crisis point is in the making. Only a spark is needed. *Dietrich Möller* (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 August 1971)

have too deep-seated a historic awareness of the strategic importance of their harbours to think otherwise than in terms of the Mediterranean as a whole.

In other words, if Malta is to survive it must be sure of the support of the power or powers that will prevail in the Mediterranean tomorrow as well as today.

Basically this or something like it is true of all countries with a Mediterranean coastline. Spain, for instance, is now for the first time expressing interest in Nato membership (in the past Madrid has rejected the idea) and is accordingly willing to review its neutral position and steer a clear European course.

The United States need Spanish approval of Nato if they are to incorporate this strategically important pillar at the Western entrance to the Mediterranean and the southernmost tip of Europe into the alliance, preparing the way politically regardless of Scandinavian opposition.

The Mediterranean is a matter not only of military strength but also of long-term political developments and the expansion of Nato to include Spain would directly strengthen Europe's southern flank and indirectly boost neutrals who, like President Bourguiba of Tunisia, have called on Europe credibly to defend its interests in the Mediterranean.

A determined Nato stand would help countries on the southern coastline of the Mediterranean to maintain genuine neutrality in the face of the Soviet Union.

*Rolf Götz* (Die Welt, 17 August 1971)

## President Banda in South Africa

A partheid has been made a stock by a black man, Dr. Banda of Malawi, who attended an all-white banquet in Pretoria as official guest of President Foulkes and Premier Vorster who represent a South Africa which is hardly a more canary than fraternisation between races.

Outside the banqueting hall a man is not allowed to travel in the bus as a white man. He has to take a different queue at the post office, the white powers and the Soviet Union are even black and white park benches.

Now South Africa cannot be expected to introduce far-reaching changes in racial legislation yet Dr. Banda's visit was without effect.

Black Africa may have exacted him for maintaining relations with South Africa but he has done more to the coloured population than politicians just talk.

His visit to Pretoria calls the question of South Africa's racial policies into question and strips them down to what they basically amount to: the part of a stratum of whites of economic and political competition for the blacks. (Frankfurter Allgemeine für Deutschland, 17 August)

## President Bokassa regrets East ties

Political winds often turn fast in Africa, as Bonn last year learnt to cost on several occasions. But it is always the East wind that prevails.

Last week Jean Bedel Bokassa, president of the Central African Republic unexpectedly ejected East Berlin's ambassador with the explanation that relations would be broken off until East Berlin sorted out its own problems with Federal Republic.

Following the accusations levelled by the GDR embassy in Khartoum this second instance in a matter of months designed to impress on East Berlin's friends in the western sector and communications between the two parts of the divided city.

The Soviet Union has defended its stand grimly. The Soviet ambassador received his directives from Moscow even before socialist Unity Party boss Erich Honecker had had his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev.

Since then Piotr Abrasimov has had two rounds of talks with the GDR leader.

He shows to what extent East Berlin is involved in the negotiations and underlines the futility of the supposition that the Kremlin might make a radical change of course.

East Berlin is now fulminating about Bonn intrigues. There have been no intrigues on Bonn's part. It has merely been a case of an African President who has been able to put two and two together. (Deutsche Zeitung, 20 August 1971)

The Soviet leaders in Berlin could not only map the way ahead by taking their own interests into account since it is impossible to make these correspond completely to the interests of the GDR.

As far as an agreement of unhindered traffic between West Berlin and the Federal Republic is concerned, something for which Washington, London, Paris and Bonn are striving, Moscow is not prepared to stand as guarantor. Up until now Abrasimov has only been prepared to act as GDR messenger boy, giving guarantees in the name of East Germany that West will be swift and correspond to international regulations.

In this respect he points out that as far back as 1955 the Soviet Union handed over to the GDR the control of traffic on roads and waterways from West Berlin to the eastern part of the city.

The "legitimate and sovereign rights" of the German Democratic Republic must, he believes, be respected.

On the arguments about traffic between the two Berlins is similar. He says out that the eastern part of the city is an integral component of the GDR and is no longer subject to four-power control.

Some of these gaps could be bridged by "provisory" causes similar to the agreement on transit papers between the GDR and the Senate. In this agreement it has always been stated that an "in agreement on local authorities and the description of offices cannot be concluded."

He has made a demand that the Bonn government and the Berlin Senate should

It is hoped that controversies about the status of Berlin can be cleared up in similar fashion so that no party will be accused of having capitulated.

One example of this: Moscow would like treaty to underline its thesis that there is Four-Power responsibility for West Berlin alone, whereas the Western Allies emphasise the supremacy of the Four Powers over the whole of Berlin.

This contradiction of ideas would be obvious if the area of validity of the Berlin agreement had to be described exactly. The ambassadors hope to steer round this problem by speaking of the "region" rather than describing precisely the area covered in the preamble to the treaty.

Despite this the Soviet Union and the Western powers want to squeeze as much of their own views of the legal position into this treaty as possible. This has been shown by the contention surrounding the passages dealing with the presence of Federal Republic offices in West Berlin. Moscow wants not only to forbid official discussions by West German authorities in West Berlin but also to prevent all other activities of West German and Federal state organisations "involving an extension of their powers to Berlin (West)".

The Western allies are well aware that the GDR cannot be left out of regulations on transit since for years the East Germans have been exercising the controls. But if this fact were recognised the attempt to make the Soviet Union responsible for transit would have failed.

The Western powers and the Bonn government could no longer appeal to Moscow when roads and waterways were blocked and trains delayed, but would have to deal with the GDR.

The Soviet Union is also working along this line, trying to prevent discussions of details by stating that this is a matter for inter German relations.

The Western powers, on the other hand, want to get the political coordination of a Berlin settlement in black and white so that only technical details are left to German authorities.

The Americans, British and French have stated in letters of approval from their military governors among other things that they have reservations about Basic Law, which they have interpreted as suspending of the membership of West Berlin in the Federal Republic.

On the other hand the German legal interpretation has to date read: The membership of West Berlin in the Federal Republic is firmly anchored. It is simply limited.

The prescribed restrictions — no voting rights for Berliners in the Bundestag and Bundesrat, no right for the Federal

## Berlin talks — hard going for all concerned

Since the Four-Power talks on Berlin the present intensive stage the former Allied Control Commission building in Schöneberg has resembled a besieged fortress.

Up till now there have been between twenty and thirty reporters flitting around outside waiting for something to happen, but now there are more like one hundred all armed with note-pads, microphones and television cameras. They wait for hours outside for news of the talks.

Some are from Bonn and other important capitals. All hope to be in at the kill, when the final shape of the treaty is decided.

Although most of the 500 rooms in the one-time courthouse are now empty, no room was made available for the gentlemen of the press.

It is a hard time for the newsmen waiting outside the building. For there is a total news embargo. The journalists have to build up their reports on the slightest signs, on non-committal statements.

No wonder they try to find out what the ambassadors are up to by staring forlornly at the windows behind which the conference is taking place. When the windows are opened they at least know that they are taking a natural break.

The big moment of each day comes when the ambassadors leave the building. They always emerge one by one and immediately microphones are shoved under their noses.

But little of what they have to say is of consequence. Often in fact it is quite contradictory. They are only agreed on one point apparently, and that is that progress is being made.

The most confident is always Piotr Abrasimov. He speaks German, though generally only a few broken sentences. Often he gives the impression that he has been rehearsing these carefully since his answers do not always fit exactly the question he has been asked.

He is like Khrushchev in his love for pithy proverbs. "There is no rose without a thorn," he informed us.

In the past few days the ambassadors have been looking decidedly jaded. This is understandable when you consider that the temperature in the conference room is often as much as 30 degrees C (86 F).

The Americans being used to air-conditioning tend to ask for the ventilator to be switched on. The Russians obviously stand the heat better and know little of air-conditioning — they prefer to turn off the fan.

Even more tired than the ambassadors apparently are the experts, who have often had to negotiate for hours and hours between the ambassadorial meetings, a feat requiring great concentration. They have tussles over words, sometimes commas, too. One "in-joke" bandied around about the French expert René Lustig is "Lustig ist nicht mehr lustig" (Lustig is no longer cheerful).

Interpreters are having a hard time of it. Their concentration must be unimpaired. The American interpreter Cyril Murencev, who was also at the first round of talks in Helsinki, said: "Helsinki was much simpler. There were only two sides there."

Time and again in Berlin expressions have cropped up that do not translate exactly from one language to another. Trouble arises from Abrasimov's love of flowery Russian language and whenever Goethe is suddenly quoted in French. The one language that has had little role to play in the Berlin talks is German.

*Lieselotte Müller* (Deutsche Zeitung, 20 August 1971)

## ■ ARMED FORCES

## Personnel Commission proposes modernisation of military services

If the Bundeswehr continued to be run along traditional lines, it would collapse in the course of the next ten years. The armed forces would then have no future, a view not limited to the reformers in the Ministry of Defence.

The Ministry has already made many changes in order to cater for present demands and those of the future. It has also set up committees to examine urgent problems.

The Personnel Commission is one of these groups. It had already been set up before the present Minister of Defence, Helmut Schmidt, took office. It has now ended its work.

The guidelines contained in the Commission's report are not firm directives but proposals requiring government approval. As important changes concerning the status of civil servants and public officials are suggested, it is expected that other ministries will voice their objections.

The Personnel Commission also touched upon questions involving the structure of the armed forces though this is primarily the field of a different committee — the Armed Forces Commission.

At the beginning of the year this commission submitted a report of the justice and injustices involved in conscription and other aspects of the Bundeswehr. It is now carrying out its other main task, that of investigating the structure of the armed forces at the end of the decade.

Work to round off major Bundeswehr reforms will not be completed until the findings of a third commission are taken into account. This is the Training and Instruction Commission headed by Professor Ellwein that published its memorandum only a few weeks ago.

In many respects the tenets held by the Personnel Commission are revolutionary. They are a complete break from the past, as the Commission believes that the

## DER TAGESSPIEGEL

present personnel structure in no way satisfies the demands of a work-sharing industrial society. The structure is too rigid, too inflexible and unattractive. That is why, the Commission says, Bundeswehr recruiting has dropped and become the most urgent problem the armed forces must face.

Speaking about the reform proposals, the Ministry stated, "The new personnel structure should provide the framework for a modern-type organisation of careers and wage structure, set a yardstick for training and instruction and determine the type and extent of the soldier's professional training."

"This demands a reassessment of the function of military service. Account must be taken of the comparable civilian spheres. The re-structuring will be carried out in such a way that it is compatible with the general development of the professional world and the education system."

The reassessment and classification of military functions forms the starting-point. This was recognised as necessary years ago:

All functions linked together in some way will be included in one field of application. New fields of activity will arise which will not be bound to rank, even in questions of pay.

Even if a soldier continues at the same rank, it will be possible to have a wage increase. Technical and educational qualifications will be considered.

Ranks will continue to be a symbol of authority but "spheres of responsibility" will also be created. The Personnel Commission suggests four spheres of re-

sponsibility while the Training and Instruction Commission calls for five.

Promotion will be easier in these spheres than it is in the armed forces at present. A qualified corporal will find it easier to become an officer and on the whole soldiers will have better opportunities. They will be able to rise in their profession and, on leaving the armed forces, switch to a comparable civilian post.

The Personnel Commission has also outlined a plan for reorganising the armed forces, recommending basic, far-reaching changes in all areas of the present system.

Under this plan a professional army consisting of volunteers would deal with the large weapon systems and cover the centre of operations. Conscripts would serve as a militia and be in charge of uncomplicated weapons and equipment that did not demand much training.

The Commission adds that a purely professional army would not be suitable for the Federal Republic as it would be impossible to raise forces to the required strength, provide reserve units or replace losses in the event of enemy attack.

A professional army was suitable for countries that did not lie in an strategic danger area, the Commission said, but that did not apply to the Federal Republic. A purely professional army requires high expenditure on personnel and is also dependent on the state of the labour market in other respects.

The Commission stresses the importance of general conscription as the only way that the Federal Republic can fulfil her NATO obligations. If conscription were abolished, there would no longer be that important link between the army and the population and there was the danger that the Bundeswehr would be isolated within society. The system suggested by the Commission is therefore a mixture of the professional army and the army of conscription.

—

Helmut Bendl  
(Der Tagesspiegel, 14 August 1971)

## Commission rejects concept of payment by rank

## SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

named ironically the Mao Bible. But the reader does a learn much about the procedure and basis of the Commission's work. It does not make the report any more comprehensible to the layman but it is at least helpful and therefore convincing for the specialist.

The present system of payment by rank is no longer adequate. The wage structure does not differentiate between various jobs done by men of the same rank nor does it pay the same rate for the same job irrespective of rank. Promotion in the sense of higher pay is only possible if the soldier is promoted in rank.

This has led to a bulge in the relatively senior ranks (this applies now to the rank of captain) without any increase in lower ranks. Moreover, the present structure with its complicated allowance system is no longer flexible.

The Commission's recommendations to the principle that the common denominator of all the public services is individual activity. But it wants to change the present system in so much as these individual activities will be classified systematically, analysed and defined and assigned to various spheres of responsibility.

Admittedly, this is not stated so simply in the 183-page red-bound report, nick-

In order not to continue along an obviously wrong course until the basic reform work is completed, the Commission suggests forming the spheres of responsibility as soon as possible.

The spheres of responsibility will consist of a number of fields of application defined in the Commission's report as connected and supplementary activities with similar civilian and/or military training and ordered in a rising series of demands on knowledge, ability, mental and physical strain and responsibility.

The Commission defines a sphere of responsibility as the organisation of activity, ability and knowledge in the sphere of equally high demands on responsibility of leadership and/or action.

The spheres are differentiated from the varying degree of responsibility of leadership and action as well as a mixture of the two.

When faced in the past by the large number of duties to be carried out within

Continued from page 4  
four spheres of responsibility ranging from pure executive responsibility (for instance manual labour) to responsible leadership (direct control) and responsibility of supreme leadership (direct control and planning).

Dependent on the findings of analysis conducted within the armed services, the Commission recommends entry qualifications for each of the spheres of responsibility. The standard of education and training should approach that of the civilian sector.

Annual expenditure on the reform would vary between one and three hundred million Marks. The ten-year plan will come to a total of 2,200 million.

A reform such as this places special demands on personnel organisation. It should be standardised throughout the professional army. But the report is cautious and presents its proposal for a completely new armed forces structure consisting of a professional army and a conscript militia as no more than a plan for discussion.

Christian Potyka  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 August 1971)

Continued on page 5

## NEWS MEDIA

## The Federal Press Bureau — Bonn's ear and mouthpiece

BY RÜDIGER FREIHERR VON WECHMAR

If the Commission's proposal is adopted the Bundeswehr of the future will consist of flexible, terminable logistic elements.

The flexible section will consist with mainly tactical and operational duties. These units will be able to carry out important strike functions and will be made up of long-term volunteers professional soldiers along with those with practical career training.

Cadre units will also be included in the flexible section. These will be emergency reservists in the case of enemy attack and will support the operational units.

The flexible units will be supported by a territorial army consisting of reservists in the case of attack and ensure the operational freedom of units stationed in the Federal Republic.

It will combat any enemy who have penetrated the front line, repair military and civilian installations and repair important plants and ensure supplies and train conscripts.

Conscripts serving in the army will do their basic military service separately, as in a militia. A basic service period of twelve months will be divided into six months basic training, six months full training. The duration of full training will be divided into courses or sections to be carried between the ages of 21 and 32.

The logistic element — the third pillar of the plan — is based on the civil system strengthened by military components. The United States acted as a model for these considerations.

The government Press and Information Bureau and its staff do not aim to accumulate as much exclusive information that recognises government policy as only one vendor among many others on the journalistic market. These limits are drawn from practical activity.

It would allow an enormous concentration of readily available fighting power and would be a suitable means of controlling crises. It would bring about a work-sharing and an increase in efficiency without a large rise in expenditure.

It would also be possible to do flexibly with the basic period of military training. This system would also take into account all young people eligible for conscription would be called up.

—



Rüdiger Freiherr von Wechmar, deputy head of the Federal Press Bureau

political leaders and the Press Bureau has been an important influence on the improvement of the internal flow of information and consequently on the improvement in the efficiency of informing the public quickly.

Since it was set up in 1949 the Federal Press Bureau (BPA) has been faced by the problems posed by a misunderstanding of its role.

Whichever party is in opposition the Bureau is viewed as a powerful multi-purpose weapon — the present government parties also thought this in the past — while politicians, especially government supporters, regularly complain of the non-utilisation of its allegedly extraordinary penetrating force that can overcome any journalistic resistance.

This results in both under-estimation and over-estimation. Under-estimation: the Bureau is without competition when it comes to providing immediate analyses or documentation of current problems of domestic or foreign policy or spreading government views on such problems to the general public both at home and abroad.

Over-estimation: any attempt to influence public opinion must adhere to the rules of opinion-making in a democracy that recognises government policy as only one vendor among many others on the journalistic market. These limits are drawn from practical activity.

An objective presentation of the government's standpoint also requires a constant public relations campaign on behalf of the government. This is both information and, if you want to describe it as such, propaganda in the truest, most positive sense of the term.

Of course the Federal Press Bureau is no propaganda ministry — it does not want to be nor will it ever be one. Democratic information policy would never consider employing a State monopoly on information or other authoritarian measures over the free press.

Democratic information policy is a partner on the opinion market and wishes to gain its effect through objective argumentation and its power to convince. This position must be considered whenever there is a public "success control".

In practice this means for example that the right time must be chosen for an announcement or the extent of its publication so that it does not have a detrimental effect on current negotiations or the political interests of third parties.

A short oral report on domestic and foreign affairs is given based on the Press Bureau's nineteen news bulletins and clippings of important articles that have appeared in the daily press.

Thoughts and views on the methods of presenting current affairs can be exchanged. This close contact between

information policy is not a one-way street.

In the medium and long term communication with the public is also conducted via the BPA visitor programmes that, in cooperation with members of all Bundestag parties, bring interested people from all sections of the population to Bonn for briefing visits spread over a number of days.

The agency's contract of cooperation with the Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa) runs out on 30 November.

Adam Kellet-Long, the head of Reuters Bonn bureau, stated that the new German-language service will be based on Reuters world service. It will contain international news and important news affecting West Germany from abroad as well as items from the Federal Republic.

Kellet-Long added that between 25 and 30 editors and correspondents would work for the new service in Bonn, Berlin and Frankfurt. The headquarters will be in Bonn. At present eleven staffmen work for Reuters in the Federal Republic.

## SHORTHAND NOTES

## Reuters' news service

Reuters, the British news agency, will offer newspapers, television and radio companies in the Federal Republic a specially tailor-made news service from 1 December.

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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 July 1971)

## Publishing plans postponed

Richard Gruner and Claus Jacobi have for the present postponed plans to publish a new news magazine in this country. Textintern, the Hamburg information service, stated that this decision was made after examining the relevant economic factors and considering the interests of the future partners and editors.

Cooperation between Gruner, a former co-publisher of *Stern* and a partner of Rudolf Augstein, with Jacobi in the communications sector remains unaffected by this decision and will be continued.

Their ambitious plan failed because of the state of the market. From the very outset they intended to publish an independent magazine free of all subsidies and outside influences.

But the necessary conditions for a plan of this type obviously no longer exist. The start of another news magazine published by Springer is expected in the foreseeable future.

*Der Spiegel*, which has dominated this market up to now, suffered a considerable drop in its income from advertising in the first half of 1971.

(Handelsblatt, 6 August 1971)

## New editor for Bild

*Bild Zeitung*, the mass circulation daily with the highest sales figures in the Federal Republic, has a new editor-in-chief.

The Axel Springer publishing concern announced in Hamburg that 44-year-old Peter Boenisch, the previous editor-in-chief, was replaced by 42-year-old Günter Prinz.

Boenisch now becomes the managing director of the holding company responsible for all aspects of the concern, the Axel Springer Association for Publicism. His successor as editor-in-chief, Prinz, was deputy editor-in-chief of the illustrated magazine *Quoik* until 1966 when he was appointed editor-in-chief of *Jasmin*.

(Handelsblatt, 5 August 1971)

## Springer magazine

The Axel Springer publishing company plans to publish a new news magazine this autumn or in the spring of 1972, a spokesman for the concern announced in Berlin.

The group planning the new magazine consists of Wolf Schneider, the former publishing head of *Stern*, Hans Gresmann, the former editor of *Die Zeit* and Dr. Helmut Jäschke, the former editor of *Der Monat*. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 August 1971)



The Chief government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers (right), at a press conference with Rumanian Premier Gheorghe Maier  
(Photos: Bundesbildstelle)

## THINGS SEEN

## Horst Antes' symbolism on show at Baden-Baden

Klaus Gallwitz and Otto Schrag of the Modern Art Society have borrowed over one hundred water-colours from 56 collections so that Baden-Baden Art Gallery is now able to stage the largest and most important Horst Antes exhibition ever to have been organised.

The works give an overall impression of the development of the 35-year-old artist over the past six years. Previously unknown pictures from American galleries and private collections as well as from the artist's studio in Wolfartsweier present interesting aspects of his style.

As far as picture composition is concerned, any art-lover since the third and fourth *documenta* in Kassel, even one only half in touch with contemporary trends, will know that Antes' paintings can be defined as simplified facial forms in a somewhat signet-like style or archaically compressed figures whose clumsy limbs and malformed hands and feet grow directly from the head.

Form and colour merge with remarkable power of expression whereby the forms are organised in the structure of the picture in such a way that the colours become stable.

The correctness of such a definition can be observed readily in his *Masked Figures* painted in 1965. This series, ranging from *Red-Masked Figure after Ludwig Richter*, *Masked Figure on Yellow*, *Masked Figure with Blue and Red* and *Frontal Masked Figure to the Figure Concealed in Black* painted in 1970, also shows that Antes' composition does not always concur with the expression of his colour. The one can be defied from the other.

The Antes exhibition in Baden-Baden shows that the necessity of composition must be preceded by the free play of ideas and experiences that eventually

### Nuremberg exhibition closes

The Albrecht Dürer exhibition in Nuremberg's Germanisches Nationalmuseum ended on Sunday 1 August after 350,000 people had visited it. A museum spokesman stated that they had expected only 100,000 visitors.

This, the largest ever Dürer exhibition had seven hundred works on show, four hundred of them originals. The works were lent by 110 museums, collections and private owners from fourteen countries.

The Second Nuremberg Biennale also ended on 1 August. Over 64,000 visitors were registered. The Biennale was entitled *Artists - Theory - Work* and was devoted to art theorists from Dürer to the present day, showing 500 works by eighty artists and art groups from both home and abroad. The First Biennale in 1969 was attended by 55,000 visitors.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 August 1971)

### Olympics poster

Victor Vasarely has completed a second poster for the 1972 Munich Olympics. The artist, pictured in his studio in the south of France, has given his own personal stamp to the official emblem of the Munich Olympics and reformed the spirals in shades of blue and yellow-brown. The poster, both signed and unsigned, will be published by Edition Olympia 1972.

(Photo: Edition Olympia 1972)



Figur Schwarz-Weiss (1967)

(Photos: Katalog)

shape the actual content of the picture form.

His early *Masked Head* is not just any head. Antes himself has said that behind his standardised signet-like form there is a person in a different environment.

This environment is made up of constructivist areas that seem abstract at first glance. Their structural overlappings penetrate the human figure with colour and gradually gain naturalistic character, becoming a scene from nature, a landscape with a mountain and valley, plants and animals or stones and stars.

What begins above and on the other side of the door frame? It may be that Antes only wanted to separate the interior and the exterior. But what interior and what exterior?

It is tempting to believe that Antes is using the door frame to separate the natural environment from the supernatural, thus providing a pictorial symbol of the intellectual sphere. The same door frame recurs in the *Green Interiors* of 1969, the *Green Figure* of the same year and, most plainly of all, in the *Ochre Figure with Hand and Side Wounds*.

The subject matter of this picture dialogue becomes richer as more and more spiritual content enters the natural forms of the painted world. Antes uses the old method of symbolism.

His symbols range from the wall, steps, tree-stump and pillars in *Masked Tubular Figure* of 1966/68 and the cloud, dice and dove of the 1968 landscape to the door of 1967 and the cross of 1970.

With these symbols Antes succeeds in forming with apparent spontaneity original and fascinating compositions. *Seated Figure with Disc and Egg* (1971) and *Blue Figure in Landscape* (1969-71) can



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## PROFILE

## Ludwig Marcuse, advocate of a new humanism, dies at the age of 77

Ludwig Marcuse, the philosopher and poet, died on 2 August in a Munich hospital after a long illness. He was 77.

The news of his death was kept a secret for several days at his own request. The public were not admitted to his funeral on 6 August in Bad Wiessee where he had settled. He first came to fame as drama critic of the *Frankfurter Generalanzeiger*. In 1933 he emigrated, moving first to France and then in 1938 to the United States where he received American citizenship and became Professor of German Studies and Philosophy in Los Angeles. It was not till 1960 that he returned to Germany and took up a part professorship at Frankfurt University. Since 1962 he has been living in Bad Wiessee as an independent writer.

*Pessimismus, ein Stadium der Reife* (Pessimism, one stage of maturity) is the title of another of his books.

He was a moralist who wanted to enlighten, a sceptic who believed in the reason of the human mind the way others believed in miracles.

However you may judge the outcome of his meditation it is decisive that here is an individual who is relentlessly in pursuit of the truth and ready to defend freedom of thought against all the conventions. Thus Marcuse himself became his own enemies' advocate.

Marcuse wrote his last book in 1969 when he was "staring death in the face". The title *Nachruf auf Ludwig Marcuse*. At the time he wrote this book Marcuse had a double experience of death. He lost his wife Sascha and then learnt that he himself was mortally ill.

The book is marked by moving laments

and a merciless reckoning up with himself. Like Jean-Paul Sartre in *Les Mots* Marcuse formulated his own downfall. It is not really to have achieved pleasure to have achieved good fortune.

"All the things unseen, unheard, never smelt, never tasted, because for many hours, years, decades, senses and sympathies lived only indirectly - in concentration on a blank sheet of paper. He had not proved his worth as a connoisseur and as a fellow human-being, which was his bent. When he judged himself by the standard of his greatest passion he came to a grim conclusion: by pursuing the one pleasure, reflecting and writing, he had missed other pleasures. Above all he had made no preparation for bliss and joy."

I visited Ludwig Marcuse then in Bad Wiessee where he is now buried. The man I met had suddenly aged and become a broken man. "Now I have no one," he complained. "They are all dying on me."

He added: "Since Sascha died I have no present, only a past. My twentieth century is all backstage, I am old. One should know when to give up. Why should I go on writing? I've said everything. I've written eighteen books. I don't want to go on."

At the same time he told me: "My great strength is that I discovered the most beautiful word in any language at an



Ludwig Marcuse

(Photo: dpa)

early age, *Glück!* (Luck, happiness). But he added: "It is my weakness that I do not have a great capacity to be *glücklich*."

Nevertheless his last book was more than a personal testament of sadness. Marcuse's vain search for *Glück* is typical of the estrangement of modern Man. It marks the sad insight that the thinking man cannot put his thoughts into actions. But even in defeat Ludwig Marcuse championed the right of the individual to his own private fortune and happiness. He was brave and uncompromising to the end.

Armin Hulstenberg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 August 1971)



Figur Fuerst Putjatin (1967)

### Paul Klee's works exhibited in Duisburg

Most of Paul Klee's works are found in America today, that is in Duisburg's Wilhelm Lehmbruck Museum said with a friendly smile.

It was Felix Klee who was speaking, great painter's only son who like Berne as the administrator of the best collection of his father's works to be found in Europe. He also has his own important private collection of works of Paul Klee.

This collection has never been seen before in this country. Siegfried Salomon of the Wilhelm Lehmbruck Museum now managed to have it shown Duisburg until the end of August. Duisburg is the only place in the Federal Republic where this collection will be seen.

Felix Klee's collection does not consist of his father's works of which there are 318 on exhibition. There are also 62 works by friends and pupils of Paul Klee, showing the extent of the artist's influence.

For this reason the Lehmbruck Museum has called the exhibition "Paul Klee and his Painter Friends". The works of the friends to be found in Felix Klee's collection, mainly of the Bauhaus and Blaue Reiter periods, have never been publicly shown before.

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Wesfalen's dark nocturnal pictures stand out as do the *Variations of the Sky* who was a decisive influence on the First World War.

The list of friends is long. It includes female artists Gabriele Münter and Kerkovius, it shows Klee's links with Paul Nolde, Feininger, Schlemmer, Paul Elberg, Max Pfeiffer-Wentzel, Albert Renger-Patzsch and Albert Bloch. It also shows his close connection with Franz Marc and Wassily Kandinsky.

Klee himself appears in this collection with examples of all stages of his creative activity. In 1940 during his last four months alive he finished no fewer than four hundred works. On his last painting a fragment, Felix Klee has only discovered the faded inscription: "Should everything be known? No, I don't think so."

Every picture in the collection has a memory or a story behind it for Felix Klee. In Duisburg the works are exhibited according to subject matter. Pictorial drawings from his private life give way to landscapes.

On top of this comes the sphere of abstraction, geometric forms and pictures formed of letters of the alphabet when Klee is compressing the link between sensitivity, visual perception and symbolism to units of widely different form.

Perhaps he was also a suspicious character because he did not have the traditional academic background. Marcuse, a Jewish Jew, began as a theatre critic in Berlin and Frankfurt after completing his philosophy studies. Then came his years

of exile, which he describes in his autobiography *Mehr 20. Jahrhundert* (My twentieth century).

But Marcuse did not bother the general run of philosophers greatly. The scalpel he used in his dissecting jobs was methodical, which helped him time and again in ever new moves to "throw some light on the puzzle of this puzzling world".

"All the things unseen, unheard, never smelt, never tasted, because for many hours, years, decades, senses and sympathies lived only indirectly - in concentration on a blank sheet of paper. He had not proved his worth as a connoisseur and as a fellow human-being, which was his bent. When he judged himself by the standard of his greatest passion he came to a grim conclusion: by pursuing the one pleasure, reflecting and writing, he had missed other pleasures. Above all he had made no preparation for bliss and joy."

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### Little-known art from 1924 to Third Reich exhibited in Berlin

Professional critics, a notoriously staid bunch, have something to get wildly excited about at the Norendorf Gallery in Berlin, which is now presenting the second part of its exhibition *The Twenties*.

Once again this gallery has shown its tremendous scope with an ambitious exhibition of this kind.

The first part last year took in the years 1914 to 1923. Now the gallery is exhibiting paintings, sculptures, sketches and graphic art from the period 1924 to 1933, that is to say spanning the years from the Great Inflation to the seizure of power by the Nazis.

A total of 518 works is on show, a tremendous achievement on the part of those who collected the works and those who organised the exhibition. On several walls there are three rows of pictures, one on top of the other.

It would not be worthwhile to sing the praises of the famous artists again. Otto Dix and Georg Grosz, for example, or Käthe Kollwitz and Carl Hofer. It is far more important to pay some attention to artists whose works have not been treated with great respect by the art historians.

Alexander Kanoldt and Carlo Mense represent *Neue Sachlichkeit* (The new objectivity). Oskar Kokoschka is the representative of the Berlin school *Die Zeitgenossen* (Modernists). They were formerly abstract painters, but under the influence of the world economic crisis they were pitched into political involvement. This was quite a spectacular occurrence in its day, but most histories of art ignore it.

This and any number of other gaps are filled in by this comprehensive exhibition. Most of the works on show are for sale. They are all reproduced in the catalogue, which has an introduction by Florian Karsch, the co-owner and *spiritus rector* of the gallery. It contains short biographies of the artists, a list of exhibitions showing their works and bibliographic material. The whole enterprise is praiseworthy because it is so informative.

Jürgen Beckelmann  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 August 1971)



Fritz Burmann's Alte Frau painted in 1926

(Photo: Katalog)

## EDUCATION

## Spartacus Marxist Students Union gains in influence

**Handelsblatt**  
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG  
Industriekurier

The steady rise of the Spartacus Marxist Students Union to become the most influential political student group in the Federal Republic can easily be explained.

Though the organisation has no more than 1,500 members, it already controls the general student committees at the universities of Hamburg, Bonn and Karlsruhe, Hanover Technical University and the colleges of education at Essen and Wuppertal.

It also controls these committees at seven other universities in cooperation with the Social Democratic University League. The Association of Students Unions in Bonn — an umbrella organisation — is also ruled by the Spartacists in coordination with the Social Democratic League.

Spartacist cadres have been formed at forty universities and two months ago the organisation decided to set up a Federal headquarters.

Spartacus, named after the revolutionary organisation set up in 1917 by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, has one advantage over all the other extreme left-wing student groups — its tight, centralised organisation and strict discipline.

Because of their ideas of organisation, Spartacus supporters, whose ideological antennae are directed towards Moscow and East Berlin, were unable to meet with any success within the now-defunct SDS, an anti-authoritarian and anarchist student body. They were expelled from the SDS as early as 1968 at the instigation of that body's chief ideologist Kralh...

While the SDS floundered because of the shortcomings of its organisation, the Spartacus traditionalists quietly built up small cadres that followed the orthodox Communist line set by the West German Communist Party (DKP) and the East German Socialist Unity Party (SED) which helped the students in questions of organisation, finance and ideology.

## Educationalists investigate teacher's role in society

similar fashion the specific conditions of schools in this country.

The first section of the book emphasises the sociological aspects of the teacher's role and is continued in the second section in a more psychological light. The teacher's role in the educational process now comes to the foreground.

Nickel's survey of the subject can be

All but two of the texts selected for this section come from well-known British educationalists.

The aspects they raise only form one part of a balanced selection but it must always be remembered on reading these texts that they are based on Anglo-Saxon and not German traditions.

They are very informative as far as the study of education is concerned but they do not relieve us of our duty to analyse in

niqes in all subjects. Spartacus' position at some universities is already so consolidated that it need no longer propagate Marxism as one of many ways of thinking, which would be a just demand, but can call for the abolition of the pluralistic academic system in favour of a Marxist scientific interpretation of the SED stamp.

The Spartacists have no illusions concerning the extent of their support. The numerically small cadres now limit themselves to certain selected positions in the pursuance of their aims.

At present they are concentrating on teacher-training as they hope in this way to find people who will spread their ideology to the schools. They are also concentrating to a lesser degree on law and economics.

Accordingly, they decided upon the "long march through the institutions" which only a group with hierarchic structure and with members sworn to unconditional obedience could carry through.

Spartacus chose this course with everything it involved. It entered student parliaments, scorned by anti-authoritarians who consider them to be places for talk and nothing else.

It tried to obtain positions within the General Student Committee which would not only give it organisational advantages but would also allow it access to the membership fees that students are forced to pay.

Its second fear is that the Social Democratic Party could extend its decision not to work with Communists to the universities. Spartacus could then lose its most important ally, the Social Democratic University League.

*Klaus Viedebautt*  
(Handelsblatt, 3 August 1971)

## Student population increases

A total of 352,131 students were registered at the 54 universities in the Federal Republic in the 1970-71 winter semester, an increase of 9.1 per cent over the 1969-70 winter semester.

The Federal Statistics Bureau in Wiesbaden, announcing these figures, said that 23,000 of this total were foreign students.

The most popular subjects were the arts with 29.9 per cent, the sciences with 19.1 per cent, economics with 13.2 per cent, law with 10.5 per cent, technology with 9.8 per cent and medicine with 9.2 per cent.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 August 1971)

## Television becomes part of classroom furniture

### VORWARTS

Television will be used to a greater extent in West German schools this autumn, with all the benefits that could entail for the Federal Republic.

School timetables might be changed as broadcasts will not be limited to schools in one particular Federal Republic. Teachers will be able to devote themselves to other teaching work without teacher shortage could be relieved.

Hopes of this sort are not unjustified.

Membership figures for the organisation will remain low because of the discipline and readiness for action demanded of its members but its influence will continue to grow.

At present the Spartacus League has only two fears.

The university laws could be changed to the disadvantage of current student representation before the Spartacists have extended their bridgeheads into the territory of lecturers and professors.

It is not only reflex movements that may. He also claims that mental and physical functions follow a daily routine dependent on the Earth's 24-hour rotation period and the resultant day and night alternation.

Professor Aschoff told of experiments

with volunteers who were kept in absolute darkness for four days. Measurements of all important physical functions showed that these continued to follow a 24-hour rhythm.

The alteration of light and darkness, day and night cannot therefore be the cause of the 24-hour pattern. The biological clock must depend on independent endogenous rhythms built into the organism.

Further proof for this theory was provided by experiments on animals that were kept for days on end under the same degree of light in soundproof chambers.

With the aid of ingenious equipment fitted into the cage the scientists were able to take constant measurements of the oxygen consumption, movement and eating habits of a chaffinch.

At first light and darkness alternated the same as normal when the measurements were taken. During the second stage of the experiment the same functions were measured at a constant temperature and brightness.

These tests too showed that the normal patterns continue in all three functions measured. They must therefore be endogenous rhythms that are not learnt but are innate.

Further constant-light experiments showed beyond doubt that this physical rhythm is preserved through the generations.

The extent to which the organism is tuned to these inner rhythms could be observed during an experiment with flies kept under artificial day and night conditions.

When these flies were subjected to the conditions of a 24-hour day they had a shorter life expectancy than under the normal conditions of a 24-hour day.

The main reason for the increase in the fifteen to twenty age range is the rise in the number of accidents, the Bureau of Statistics Bureau of Wiesbaden.

The life expectancy of all creatures seems to depend on a fixed number of rotations of the "circadian clock". The suspected dependence of the ageing process on the biological clock opens exciting new perspectives in the field of medicine.

The specific life expectancy of a species

## MEDICINE

### Munich experiments probe mysteries of biological clock

One of the most interesting phenomena that behavioural physiologists are trying to explain is the biological clock governing our actions.

Professor Jürgen Aschoff from the Max Planck Institute of Behavioural Physiology in Eching-Andechs near Munich used a number of diagrams to show that the speed of people's reflexes depends on the time of day. He also found that women as a rule react somewhat more quickly than men.

It is not only reflex movements that may. He also claims that mental and physical functions follow a daily routine dependent on the Earth's 24-hour rotation period and the resultant day and night alternation.

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## Electrode measuring traces causes of heart disease

Scientists have chalked up a new success in the worldwide battle against strokes and fatal heart attacks by developing a new medical measuring process involving the use of electrodes.

Surveys have shown that children are normally prepared to believe what they see in films and on television. In the media they will come to believe these media more than they do teachers and parents.

At the clinical data resulting from the year of experiments were fed into a computer for analysis. The first results indicate a clear link between weather and disease.

Electrodes are the conductors through which electricity enters or leaves an electrolyte or gas with the help on ions.

It would be a great success if in the near future international medicine could help develop arteriosclerosis research further.

Arteriosclerosis often causes strokes and heart attacks and is the number one killer in affluent countries.

Seventy scientists from both Europe and overseas recently met at the Max Planck Institute for Industrial Physiology in Dortmund to discuss ways in which to develop the electrode measuring procedure, which can be used in other fields apart from arteriosclerosis research.

Professor Dietrich W. Lubbers and the rest of the staff at the Dortmund Max Planck Institute have prepared the way for the use of electrodes in medicine.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 August 1971)

(Münchner Merkur, 29 July 1971)

(Münchner Merkur, 30 July 1971)

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 July 1971)

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## ■ FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

## Floating Mark has not cured economic ills

Something that no one would have predicted when the Mark was floated has happened. The rate for the dollar has fallen below the 3.40 Mark-level.

Most experts predicted that parity of the dollar would swing around the 3.50 Mark level and its lowest limit would be 3.45 or perhaps just possibly 3.40.

But in the past few days the dollar has lost value virtually by the hour – at least value expressed in Marks.

This latest bout of weakness for the dollar came as a result of discussions about the possibility of re-fixing currency parities.

International currency speculators "want out" of the dollar, especially as a revaluation of other currencies would also mean their making losses.

At any rate the paths along which speculators can flee from the dollar are becoming more difficult to find. Following the lead of France Switzerland has now also taken administrative defensive measures against the flood of dollars, although in a milder form.

The main loser of the new dollar crisis is precisely the country that thought it had protected itself from all the vagaries of the currency speculators by floating its currency, namely the Federal Republic. Indeed floating does protect this country perfectly from a flood of "hot money" from abroad, but the price that

## Schiller clamps down on cheap foreign loans

It will be more expensive in future for West German companies to obtain credit abroad, as a result of a decision taken by the Cabinet in Bonn recently.

This states that the experts at the Economic Affairs and Finance Ministry will draft a bill in the next few weeks that will be approved by the Cabinet immediately after the Bundestag summer recess and which will then be introduced to the Bundestag.

This draft bill is the work of Karl Schiller the Minister responsible for both Economic Affairs and Finance. It works on the principle that any company wishing to take out a loan with a foreign finance house must at the same time deposit a certain sum with the Bundesbank in Frankfurt on which no interest will be paid.

In this way the provision of capital for industrial concerns when the economic situation is difficult will be tied in with the means at the disposal of the economy. The level of foreign loans affected and the level of the money to be put on ice will be decided at a number of conferences to decide the make-up of the draft bill.

Informed circles have stated that the levels of foreign loans to be affected will "probably be way over the 100,000 Mark-level".

Officials in Bonn have stated that this so-called Deposit Legislation will not be just a temporary measure applying to the present economic situation. It is far more a matter of a general enabling legislation, with individual conditions that can be altered whenever necessary by the degree to which the economic situation at that time warrants it.

But it is generally regarded as certain that the bill will become law in the autumn, backdated to 21 July, the day on which the Cabinet made the basic decision.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 July 1971)

has to be paid for this is a steadily declining exchange rate for the dollar and all other currencies except the Dutch guilder which is floating along with the Mark.

Thus the increasing weakness of the dollar means a steadily increasing revaluation of the Mark, which sooner or later must lead to serious difficulties for this country's exporting businesses.

It is no secret that the Economic Affairs cum Finance Minister Karl Schiller was not happy with the policies pursued by the Bundesbank at first.

Professor Schiller would have been much happier to see far greater pressure applied to the dollar exchange rate back in May.

But now the "Super Minister" must be a little anxious about his own courage. The rate of exchange has not proved a panacea for economic ills.

effect of this virtual revaluation of the Mark is pushed too far, losing this country important export trade and cutting back profits, it could in the end mean the Federal Republic plunging into recession.

Thus Bonn finds itself caught on the horns of a dilemma. If the government allows the exchange value of the dollar to fall still further there is the danger that we shall end in a stump.

But if the government asks the Bundesbank to intervene and support the dollar then thousands upon thousands of millions of speculative dollars will come flooding into this country.

The more other countries take administrative steps to protect themselves against a flood of hot dollars the greater the inroads that the dollar will make into the still "open" Mark.

The question is whether in the end

Professor Schiller will have to take administrative steps himself, even though he has rejected such moves in the past as unnecessary "meddling" in economic affairs.

One thing that is clear after three months of the floating Mark; freeing the rate of exchange has not proved a panacea for economic ills.

*Dietrich Stolze*

(Die Zeit, 13 August 1971)

## No East Bloc trade boom

Conservative forecasts state that the current business year will not bring the expected boom in trade with countries with State-controlled economies after all. In the first quarter of 1971 the volume of trading between the Federal Republic and countries of the communist East increased by only 49 million Marks compared with the same period of 1970. The total reached 2,379 million Marks.

Trade with individual countries and the overall export and import trends developed along vastly different lines.

Those in the know have suggested that this was due to the efforts of the countries with State-controlled economies to work their way towards a more healthy balance of payments. But in trade with Red China, Albania and Bulgaria imports as well as exports dropped.

However, both imports and exports to and from Czechoslovakia and Hungary improved. Now as ever the main East Bloc trade partner for the Federal Republic is the USSR, but Soviet exports to this country were 48 million Marks lower, while the USSR purchased an extra twelve million Marks-worth of goods.

But the volume of trade in the period in question was 745 million Marks, 36 million Marks down on the corresponding period of last year. In overall trade with the East Bloc the Federal Republic achieved an export surplus of 310 million Marks, which was only nineteen million Marks higher than in the corresponding period of 1970.

Now the machine-building industry and car supplies firms are hoping for a boost in trade with the East Bloc. It is planned to hold an exhibition for the experts on technical matters involved in the testing and repair of motor cars in Moscow in May 1973.

In the spring of next year 150 German manufacturers of machine tools will exhibit their products in Moscow.

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*Gert Tügges*

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 12 August 1971)

## Hannoversche Presse

period of last year. In overall trade with the East Bloc the Federal Republic achieved an export surplus of 310 million Marks, which was only nineteen million Marks higher than in the corresponding period of 1970.

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Switzerland is no longer a tax haven for West Germans. From next year the Federal Republic taxman will be able to get to grips with 10,000 "letterbox" firms in Switzerland which are really covers for German companies. Even in Ticino these German exiles will not be able to escape their dues.

On 11 August the new double taxation arrangement with Switzerland was signed at the Foreign Office in Bonn.

When the new agreement, replacing one that has been in force for thirty years, comes into force on 1 January 1972 manipulation of the tax differentials between Switzerland and West Germany will be largely impossible.

Naturalised persons with two domiciles, one in Switzerland the other in West Germany, will in future have to pay the full rate of German tax. The taxes levied by the Swiss, which are mostly minimal, will be taken into consideration.

Anyone who sets up shop permanently in Switzerland will still have to pay full Federal Republic taxes for five years after moving.

In addition to this the approximately

The fact that a firm has two headquarters will no longer have any effect for tax purposes. Companies based in Düsseldorf and Berne will have to pay the full rate of West German taxes.

The basic idea will be that from 1972 onwards companies will be taxed in the country in which their production plant is based. They will not be taxed at the point at which their goods are handled or at the – often fictitious – head office of their administration.

In "secret banks" about ten thousand million Marks have been deposited since 1950 according to reliable estimates.

This sum corresponds approximately to the amount spent last year by Bonn on road-building, housing promotion schemes and child welfare.

*Gert Tügges*

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 12 August 1971)

## COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

## Survey frankly investigates foreign workers' integration problems

## Süddeutsche Zeitung

## Frankfurter Rundschau

workers). This is obviously a manifestation of these feelings of guilt.

The survey also disclosed that foreign workers are considered "stratum below the lower strata", a factor that had long been suspected by sociologists. Through their mere existence the self-confidence of other social groups is given a lift, above all the self-confidence of German labourers. Automatically they move up a place on the social scale.

Significantly those members of social groups who have not noticeably acquired any social preferment from foreign workers are not so contemptuous of foreign workers as the labourers. A more tolerant way of thinking is apparent on the job than in private life. On the production line the foreign worker has better prospects of equal treatment than outside the factory or office, where anxiety over sexual competition clouds the relationship.

Most Germans are against the social integration of foreign workers – but do the foreign workers want integration?

Firstly, total assimilation of the foreign worker into his new surroundings. Then when both parties involved, the local people and the newcomer, the stranger, alter themselves as little as possible. This is the solution that is brought about as a result of the ghettos of the Middle Ages or a fenced-off barracks.

Finally there is the situation when the two parties influence each other. This is probably the most satisfactory of all, similar to a successful marriage. This method of living together brings with it the greatest degree of stability.

The authors of this survey do not conceal their conviction that the last solution is not only the most humane but also the most sensible when considering economic factors. However, it is the most difficult solution to achieve.

The attitude of the German side to this integration is one of the main barriers. The German population wants to simply "use but have nothing to do with" the foreign workers. At the back of this attitude is the memory of forced labour introduced by the Third Reich. This sense of guilt below the surface burdens the relationship to the foreign workers.

The father was considered to be a failure unable to improve the family's social conditions. The son tries to be a stronger father to the family, but he is denied this. The feelings of guilt that are related back to this require repentance by means of voluntary separation from the family and the sacrifices this entails.

There are no official statistical reports dealing with this grim chapter. In 1962 the word used to describe these workers was officially changed from *Fremdarbeiter* (alien workers) to *Gastarbeiter* (guest

their children go to German schools and mix with German children?

In consideration of these questions the survey revealed that among the various national groups in this country as foreign workers most wanted to keep themselves to themselves. This is the solution that is brought about as a result of the ghettos of the Middle Ages or a fenced-off barracks.

For instance, Greeks who are married bring their family with them to this country. But the Turks do not. The result is that the Greeks have a less tension-ridden, aggression-ridden relationship with their German neighbours than is usual among other nationalities working in this country.

The Turks on the other hand who come to Germany with so many hopes and expectations find themselves misunderstood and rejected. Because they have little chance of making contact with those around them they encounter difficulties that often cause emotional disturbances and catastrophic outbreaks.

It is well known that many foreign workers refuse to learn German. They fear that by so doing they will "betray" their home background and their plans to return home. They fear that they will be absorbed into their new surroundings.

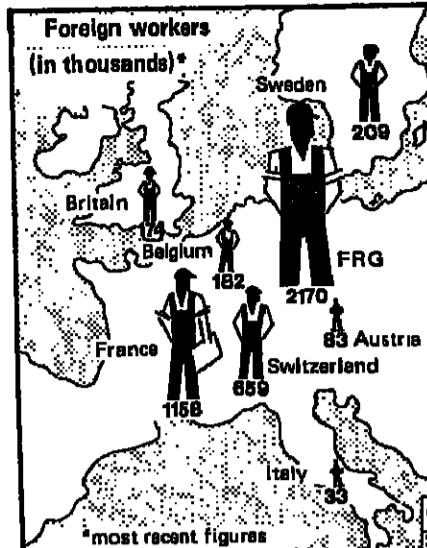
The survey recommends that there should be some kind of relationship between their language courses and professional qualifications: the latter is of value and related to social advancement not only in Germany but also when they return home.

The booklet will enable families contemplating coming to West Germany to make decisions concerning education in this country before they leave home.

The standing conference wishes to impress on foreign workers that according to German law children must attend school if the parents are working in this country.

The basic outlines of the booklet have already been drawn up.

In the authors' view this aspect was



## WELT DER ARBEIT

An information booklet is to be prepared by the standing conference of Federal state education ministers concerning educational opportunities in this country for the children of foreign workers.

The booklet will enable families contemplating coming to West Germany to make decisions concerning education in this country before they leave home.

The standing conference wishes to impress on foreign workers that according to German law children must attend school if the parents are working in this country.

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(Welt der Arbeit, 30 July 1971)

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(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 12 August 1971)

## AVIATION

## Otto Lilienthal – Germany's pioneer flyer

Frankfurter Allgemeine

What with worries about crowded air corridors on the one hand, not to mention congested airports, and the fight against noise and atmospheric pollution on the other the much-vaunted eternal dream of flight seems to have descended to the level of a necessary evil.

Yet the congenial idyll, the original form of manned flight, is still to be found in gliding. The unsuspecting pedestrian is surprised by the negligible noise of the glider. It is not even accompanied by the hum associated with high-tension wire strung from pylon to pylon.

Glider pilots reckon their sport to be the very essence of aviation. Both kinds, commercial and military powered flight and gliding, date back to experiments conducted by Otto Lilienthal, who was killed during flight trials seventy-five years ago on 9 August 1896.

For more than a century aviators tried in vain to power and steer gas-filled balloons. Heavier than air flight, as they called it, was felt to be a doubtful proposition.

In 1808 a Viennese watchmaker, Jakob Degen, built a flying machine with wings seven metres long, roughly 24 feet each. Muscle power was designed to be sufficient to get the machine airborne.

To be on the safe side the inventor attached a hydrogen-filled balloon between the beating wings. Without it the contraption would never have left the ground.

A few years later Josef Berblinger, nicknamed the Tailor of Ulm and a laughing stock among his contemporaries, tried to follow in Degen's footsteps.

On 30 May 1811 he attempted to glide from a tall scaffolding by means of a flying machine fitted with beating wings. One wing broke and he made a rapid descent into the Danube.

In 1872 an expert commission came to the conclusion that the relationship between human muscle-power and weight was so unfavourable that Man would never be able to make a contraption of this kind fly solely by means of his own physical resources.

Unfortunately this expert opinion, subsequently confirmed in experiments on a number of occasions, was misunderstood

to mean that heavier than air flight would never be a viable prospect.

Otto Lilienthal, born on 23 May 1848 in Anklam, Mecklenburg, thus had little in the way of previous work to go by when he set about studying the problems of manned heavier than air flight together with his brother Gustav, eighteen months his junior.

The Lilienthal brothers had studied bird flight in their youth, particularly the take-off and gliding of storks. They had conducted experiments and tried to solve the problem in a small way.

This, however, was of little use as long as fundamental issues were not even clearly stated. As long as this was the case experimental answers could not be sought.

Atmospheric resistance, the relationship between resistance and upwinds and stabilisation of flight were to prove the key concepts as the Lilienthals made gradual progress.

Otto became an engineer, Gustav an architect and their joint earnings went towards research into the problems of aviation.

In the years following the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 Otto Lilienthal invented a winding-tube steam boiler and set up a mechanical engineering firm.

His earnings and those of his brother Gustav, also a successful inventor, were ploughed into experimental work on

five metres, gliding distances of up to thirty metres.

A hill near Berlin served as a runway-cum-ramp. His aircraft boasted batlike wings based on a framework of willow twigs. The pilot hung suspended from them by his arms.

Step by step Otto Lilienthal built increasingly larger flying machines, including double-deckers. The hill, raised by embankment to height of fifteen metres, grew too small.

He moved to Rhinow where from a height of twenty metres he succeeded in gliding distances of between 200 and 400 metres.

In 1896 he was in the process of preparing for power-assisted flight. He first tried out the aircraft without an engine, as ever progressing step by step. On 9 August he planned to test the joystick.

Tracherous winds made the work more difficult. One gust sent him flying, in the wrong direction, alas, for he crashed and broke his backbone.

Brother Gustav did not persevere with the trials following Otto's death. He worked instead on beating-wing aircraft and continued to do so until his death in 1933, trying faithfully to imitate a bird in flight.

But developments had long since taken a different course. The Wright brothers were, to begin with, the only inventors to recognise the potential of Otto Lilienthal's work.

His spiritual heirs continue to this day to glide noiselessly through the air in primeval fashion, though.

Jürgen Ostermeyer  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 9 August 1971)

Then, at long last, tests began during which Otto succeeded in getting off the ground. To begin with his flying machines jumped around the back garden. Then, in 1891, he risked jumps from a height of

10,000 feet from the tall of a Bundeswehr Transall transport plane and reaching a speed little short of the speed of sound before parachutes checked its flight and prepared for the splash-down.

Trials of a 400kg remote-controlled projectile are scheduled for the end of September but the Boomerang will eventually be the second, booster stage of a space shuttle and the size of a Boeing 707. Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt has inspected the project at Hohn airfield, near Rendsburg.

(Photo: dpa)

### Boomerang projectile

This 200 kg-projectile ten foot long and six feet across is the Boomerang, part of the post-Apollo space programme under development by Erno, a subsidiary of VFW-Fokker of Bremen. It recently underwent initial flight trials near Heligoland, being despatched at an altitude of 10,000 feet from the tall of a Bundeswehr Transall transport plane and reaching a speed little short of the speed of sound before parachutes checked its flight and prepared for the splash-down. Trials of a 400kg remote-controlled projectile are scheduled for the end of September but the Boomerang will eventually be the second, booster stage of a space shuttle and the size of a Boeing 707. Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt has inspected the project at Hohn airfield, near Rendsburg.

(Photo: dpa)

## AUTOMOBILES

## One in four cars sold in FRG is of foreign manufacture

DIE ZEIT

Made in West Germany is a guarantee of good workmanship, all over the world. At home motorists are increasingly satisfied with the result. So far this new car in four has been of foreign manufacture.

In the first six months of 1971 roughly

2 million cars were sold to their first owner. A little over 300,000 of them were imports.

There seems to be no way of halting the triumphant progress of foreign cars. By the end of the year they are certain to account for 26 per cent of the market and provided importers keep up their present pace their market share could be thirty per cent in three years' time.

Already the home market is unique in the attraction exercised by imported models. There is not a major motor manufacturing country in the world in which foreign cars are rated so highly by the average motorist.

The latest spate of profits made by the foreigners came as something of a surprise to what must surely be the tail-end of the longest boom in the history of the motor industry in this country.

Car factories have been working at full

capacity for three and a half years. Last

year special shifts and overtime working

were introduced to meet the success

of a new model.

Importers had only two newcomers to

offer, the Citroën GS and the Renault

R 6, yet their old stagers continued to

find buyers.

There are two topical reasons why

imported cars have proved such a success

at this juncture. At various stages domes-

tic manufacturers encountered delivery

difficulties. At the same time, foreign

manufacturers suddenly began to pay

more attention to the West German

market.

In the first six months of this year the

gap has continued to increase. Sales of

cars manufactured in this country regis-

tered an increase of 4.6 per cent. Sales of

imported cars rose by 20.9 per cent.

This latest success for the foreigners is a

genuine surprise. In the autumn of 1970

domestic manufacturers unveiled a range

of models for 1971 that was more varied

than has ever before been the case.

Volkswagen unveiled the K 70 and a

new generation of Beetles. Ford introd-

uced a brand new range of Taunus saloons.

Opel too launched new models in the

shape of the Manta and the Ascona.

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## ■ HOUSING

## Homes of the future built of foam plastic

The world's first floating house built of plastic materials bobs gently up and down on the gleaming blue water of a small pool. It is shaped like two dark green cones and is fixed to the bank by ropes.

The creator of this house, Professor Rudolf Doernach, proudly invites people to slip into his brain child with a wave of the hand.

The way in is through a fringed bull's eye. Inside the visitor sees dim lighting and yellow walls. There is soft matting under foot and this tempts the visitor to take off his shoes.

The furniture is sacks made to conform to the shape of the body when you sit in them. So take a seat and listen to the professor, the "pop of plastic", who considers his creation, which he has called the Bio-Dom, the predecessor of great cities built for leisure on the blue waters of the Mediterranean, a real futuristic dream.

It took only a week for four students from Stuttgart Technical Academy to build up the Bio-Dom according to Professor Doernach's plans.

This construction made of light foam material is layered and stuck together and has been built for the first international plastics exhibition to be held in Lüdenscheid in the Sauerland.

The professor, who developed the first house made of plastics for the Bonn government as long ago as 1958, plans that the man of the future with plenty of leisure time to spare will be able to create his own plastic holiday house according to his own taste.

Leisure centres such as this would be ideal for the Lagoon in Venice. And Professor Doernach is already developing Hydropolis I for Marseilles.

As Professor Doernach sees it production of these plastics from mineral oils completes the circle back to the creatures from which the oil came.

Plants could be grown for nutritional purposes and in the water algae and plankton which in turn feed fish which are then caught by man.

In short the Bio-Dom opens up fantastic possibilities for the autonomy of the man with leisure time.

The first generation of plants is now growing on the roof of the Bio-Dom in

manure. But the inventor of this construction was disappointed that the organisers of the exhibition only put ordinary flower boxes on the terraced domes.

The Bio-Dom is intended for experimental living at present and is marked off from more stream-lined living units at the exhibition with names such as Rondo and Futuro, which could no longer be described as houses. These are on stilts made of steel tubing floating over Lüdenscheid like flying saucers and entered by a hatch underneath. They seem just as if they had come from another planet.

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The first house to be built for installation on water shown at the Lüdenscheid exhibition  
(Photo: Helmut Jürgen Koenig)

already had a flood of applications from people who would like to experiment with living in these futuristic dwellings. Their applications will have to be sifted.

During the five years for which this exhibition will run, the building authorities who are responsible for checking building methods and the types of material used for their suitability will be able to give the constructions on show in Lüdenscheid a good going-over.

There will be no lack of experiments and seminars involving young people who are interested in building with plastics. Engineer Peter Hübner and his enthusiastic students have built a forest house of plastic foam that hangs among four pines at a height of seven metres above the ground.

Friedrich Kassner  
(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 5 August 1971)

Round peep-holes have been sawn in

the ochre-coloured walls. Bearded inventor Hübner says that his "minifluid" that was made of two fluids would ideal not only as a holiday house but in areas hit by catastrophes and disasters.

Nearby student groups are active in a giant cube made out of layered blocks of foam plastic. They are hollowing out corners, niches and places to lie in in their new dwelling. They are playing like children with their building blocks.

What the strict gentlemen from the official surveying offices will say about this building material no one yet knows. But at least it is certain that the house in Lüdenscheid are fireproof. One wall was doused with petrol and a match applied: the petrol burnt, the wall not.

Friedrich Kassner  
(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 5 August 1971)

## SPORT

## Much can be learned from Helsinki performances

TuS 04 Leverkusen, and Wolfgang Thiele of Berlin, the civil engineer who trains the women sprinters.

Another factor was the better nerves of the women in the strain and stress of the European championships. They take their athletics seriously but not too seriously.

One must add on the men's behalf that the women had a certain backlog to make good but they have done so with a vengeance and with the aid of more and better coaching.

Mid-way through the Helsinki championships, with most of this country's medals still to be won, Dr Benno Wischmann, coaching secretary of the AAA, made no bones about the fact that "even if we do win a few titles now we have to admit that we have made mistakes."

The most serious mistake has been pointed out often enough. This pre-Olympic season has been a sleeping beauty. A number of first-class athletes have simply not been provided with the opportunity of entering major tournaments.

There has been too little of the real thing. Athletes such as Baumgartner, Schwarz, Köhler, Rehert, Ziegler, Jordan and Jellinghaus were noticeably lacking in the toughness that comes only from practice. Training alone is not enough.

More first-rate meetings in this country are urgently needed.

The most serious failure was that of the long-distance men (with the exception of Norporth and Letzterich) and the hurdles specialists. Falke, Girke, Wagner and Schulten qualified for Helsinki virtually.

This country's showing at the European athletics championships in Helsinki was nothing if not sobering. For once the statistics are not so boring. Five golds, seven silver and five bronze medals confirm that this country ranks third in Europe behind the German Democratic Republic (12, 13 and 7) and the Soviet Union (9, 3 and 8).

Only once before has the Federal Republic won more gold medals at a European athletics championships — six at Stockholm in 1958. So far so good. It is only when one goes into greater detail that the position becomes clearer. Eighteen out of 63 men were eliminated in the first heat as against only three out of 57 women.

Similarly, nineteen out of the 63 men made it to the finals in their respective disciplines — and nineteen out of the 28 women. The figures speak for themselves.

Were it not for the women, who brought home eleven out of eighteen medals, the balance-sheets of the most important international athletics meeting of the season before the Munich Olympics would have been downright poor.

To them alone does the Amateur Athletics Association owe an escape by the skin of its teeth. There are a number of reasons why the fine showing the women have put up for the past two seasons has continued.

A member of the men's training staff was so far as to say that "the women are the better coaches at the moment."

It was not, of course, prepared to mention names.

Let us do so. They are, first and foremost, Gerd Oesenberg, head coach of

the competition, and his assistant, Gerd Oesenberg, head coach of the building stage.

Particular problems arise for the archi-

archs when it comes to providing for

living quarters. In the confined space in

which they are forced to work there will

be something like 38,000 to 40,000

people working by the year 1985. Of

these 21,000 will be employed in Federal

offices and in the highest national authori-

ties.

The architects must avoid creating

"civil service ghettos".

The government's own idea of its

future design for living is far removed from the monumental, but calls for a

degree of nobility.

Older political traditions such as the

Villa Hammerschmidt, the seat of the



Ingrid Mickler (right) and Elfiert Schitthelm winners of the 4 x 100 metres relay  
(Photos: Nordbild)

a good chance of doing well at the Olympics next year. They came first in disciplines in which Europe rules the roost.

It depends on the United States whether four of the GDR's gold medalists, Stecher in the 100 metres, Nordwig in the pole vault, Drehmel in the hop, step and jump and Siebeck in the hurdles, pull it off again in Munich.

More first-rate meetings in this country are urgently needed.

The most serious failure was that of the long-distance men (with the exception of Norporth and Letzterich) and the hurdles specialists. Falke, Girke, Wagner and Schulten qualified for Helsinki virtually.

Not that there were no gratifying factors. Four out of five gold medalists (Ingrid Rosendahl, Ingrid Mickler, Uwe Beyer and the women's relay team) stand

There was no lack of talent scouts at Helsinki, both from the AAA and from the Federal Committee on Competitive Sport. Let us hope that they too reach the right conclusions and act accordingly. There has certainly been more than enough talk.

Michael Germann  
(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 17 August 1971)

## Olympics' tradition

In the GDR a campaign has been in progress for several weeks to retain the existing Olympic ceremony. As though they were the sole legitimate heirs of Pierre de Coubertin athletes and sporting officials are being called on to affirm that the playing of national anthems and the hoisting of flags is the only conceivable way of honouring victors.

Only the revanchist West Germans, the GDR maintains, want, as part of their overall strategy, to abolish this time-honoured tradition.

Yet on the five occasions *Deutschland über alles* was played at Helsinki television in the GDR either switched off the sound-track or had the commentator talk on regardless of the Haydn melody.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 August 1971)

Interview with August Kirsch, president of the Amateur Athletics Association

Question: How do you rate this country's showing at the European athletics championships in Helsinki?

Kirsch: I am satisfied. We were, when all is said and done, the most successful Western European country. My feeling of satisfaction is based primarily on the fact that hopes of success at Munich will not now be inordinately high.

At the same time I would like to make special mention of the improbable degree of concentration shown by Ingrid Mickler, Uwe Beyer and Heide Rosendahl who managed to pull the fat out of the fire at the very last moment in their respective finals. I have never seen anything like it.

Question: How do you account for the far better performance of the women in comparison with the men?

Kirsch: Women's athletics is capable of greater development. We realised at an early stage, though not soon enough, that women can withstand far greater strain than used to be considered possible. In this respect we have the edge on most other countries. Besides, women are easier to manage than men.

Question: There were a number of out and out failures in the team, among the long- and high-jumpers, for instance. Why do you think this was the case?

Kirsch: Many of our athletes were too unsure of themselves in the stadium because their coach was no longer there to consult. Coaches will have to make a point of so preparing athletes for the special conditions of tournaments that they themselves are no longer needed on the day.

Question: Helsinki was a preliminary. What conclusions have you reached with next year's Olympics in mind?

Kirsch: Maybe it was a mistake to make attendance at the pre-championship training camp voluntary. We will have to decide whether or not to make training of this kind compulsory in future.

All in all it is now a matter of pruning. The main body of the Olympic team will be a mere fifty strong. Those selected will be given special assistance. They will also have to submit to special checks.

Question: At the European championships in Belgrade in 1962 and Budapest in 1966 the GDR and the USSR between them won fourteen gold medals. At Athens in 1969 they took home twenty golds and in Helsinki they won 21 out of 38 championship titles. Is sport subject to laws of economics, the strong growing open stronger and the weak ever weaker?

Kirsch: It is not quite as simple as that. The smaller countries, minor countries, let us say, are indeed having an increasingly harder time of it. The statistics indicate in my opinion the superior possibilities open to countries in which sport is state-run and backed up to the hilt by the government.

On the other hand I feel bound to say that the five titles won by this country are the exact measure of the possibilities open to competitive sport in this country.

Günter Delster

(Die Welt, 17 August 1971)

SA 8.05	Colombia	cat. 8.1—	Formosa	NTP 5.5—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.4—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15—	Sudan	PT 5—
AI 10.3—	Congo (Brussels)	F.C.P.A. 30.—	France	PT 9.00	Iran	PT 11.5—	Malta	11 d	Philippines	5.15	Syria	PT 5.50
PA 6.50	Congo (Kinshasa)	14 d	Other	PT 10.00	Iceland	PT 11.5—	Mall	11 d	Thailand	5.50	Tanzania	PT 5.25
8 m 9.1—	Makuti	14 d	China	PT 11.50	Irland	PT 11.5—	Portugal	11 d	Poland	5.50	Trinidad	PT 5—
8 m 9.1—	Makuti	14 d	Germany	DM 1.00	Morocco	DM 1.00	Rhodesia	11 d	USSR	5.50	Togo	PT 5.20
8 m 9.1—	Makuti	14 d	Ghana	DM 1.00	Morocco	DM 1.00	Rhodesia	11 d</td				